WEST BRIDGFORD

Urban District Council.

1909.

Chairman :

MR. THOMAS SUTHERNS, J.P.

Vice Chairman :

MR. JOSEPH EDWARD SHAW.

MR. JAMES ASPDEN,
„ GEORGE AYLETT,
„ THOMAS BARLOW,
„ JOHN CLARKSON,
„ HENRY PURCELL DAY,
„ FRANK FORMAN,
„ WILLIAM JOSEPH FURSE,
MR. JESSE GRAY,
„ WILLIAM HOBSON,
„ JOHN WILLIAM JONES,
„ GEO. THOMAS LOVETT.
„ HARRY JAMES RAVEN,
„ JAMES ABBOTT SIMONS.

Clerk	MR. W. H. REDGATE.
Medical Officer of Health	DR. WALTER HUNTER.
Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector	MR. WILLIAM PARE, C.E.
Rate Collector	„ PERCY COMERY.
Treasurer	„ HENRY E. THORNTON, J.P.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30258820

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

—o—

To the Chairman and Members of the West Bridgford Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the honour of presenting to you my nineteenth Annual Report which deals with the year 1909, which proved to be an uneventful one in the history of your parish.

The Parish continues to grow and develop, especially towards the South in the direction of Edwalton, where several new roads have been laid out and a considerable number of new houses built.

Leading off the Melton Road, several short streets have been laid out and a pretty class of villa property is being erected here. On the other side of the parish, building operations on the Lady Bay estate have been at a standstill.

Over the top of Edwalton hill, several large villa residences have been erected, and the question of providing these with drainage, has been before your Council, and the work will shortly be commenced. At present these houses have cesspools.

The migration of the population of towns to the suburbs is due to the desire to reside in a district near to, yet removed from the noise, dust, and tainted atmosphere of towns, and where the conditions are conducive to the health and longevity of the residents. The landowner who caters best for the public requirements, will always have the best demand for his land.

There are many reasons why West Bridgford should be a favourite residential district.

In one of my previous Reports I referred to the many advantages the inhabitants enjoyed in a social and educational way.

Let us now see what advantages they enjoy from a public health point of view.

What are the essentials requisite for the growth, development, and popularity of a suburban, residential district?

These embrace:

(1). Abundance of pure, fresh, air both in and around the dwellings.

(2). An ample supply of good water,

(3). A satisfactory drainage and sanitary system,

(4). Buildings well planned and built, with damp-proof foundations and sufficient air space, with provision for proper ventilation and a good system of lighting,

(5) Well-constructed roads and footpaths, of sufficient width, properly lighted and frequently cleansed,

(6). Freedom from dust and noise,

(7). Cheap and convenient means of access to and from town,

(8). Adequate provision for dealing with fire,

(9). Low Rates.

Now I think your parish may fairly claim to have most, if not all of these advantages in a very special degree

True, No. 3 condition is somewhat faulty, owing to the presence in the parish of many privy ash-pits, the legacy of the old Local Board. But these are being steadily if slowly abolished.

Politically and nationally the most important step during the year under review, which concerns the health and well being of the people, was the passing of The Housing and Town Planning Bill. West Bridgford will not be much affected by this Bill, but it may be of interest to

point out its main provisions.

Previous Housing Acts have failed, because of the unwillingness of the small urban and rural local administration to take action. Under this new Act all these local authorities will be obliged in future to include "housing" as one of their ordinary sanitary duties, and they must take action on the receipt of a complaint made by four householders, if no complaint has already been sent from a local Council or parish meeting.

If the District Council fails to take action the County Council can on a similar complaint do so.

It will be the duty of the Local Authority to inspect houses said to be unfit for habitation and to close them until they are made fit, at the expense of the owner.

Should the owner fail to make the necessary repairs and alterations, the Local Authority can do the work and charge the expense to the owner—or such houses can be demolished.

Failing action by the Local Authorities, the Local Government Board reserves to itself the right to step in and enforce these duties.

Under the provisions of this Act every County Council must in future appoint a "Public Health and Housing Committee," and there will be a Medical Officer of Health for every County. To this County Medical Officer it will be the duty of the Clerk and Medical Officer of a District to supply under a penalty all information reasonably

required. Facilities will be given for public loans, for housing purposes, at a cheaper rate and provisions are made in the Bill, to encourage the erection of cottages in rural districts by Local Councils, and other Societies with this great boon, that land up to one acre in extent be attached to each dwelling.

These and other powers for the beneficent end of getting healthy homes for the people, will be enforced by the Local Government Board.

To make the Bill of practical use, local initiative will be necessary. The Sanitary staff of a district should always be the people to discover and disclose its sanitary needs.

Housing is essentially a health question and the obvious road to the success of this Housing Bill will be through the local health officials.

The Medical Officer of Health to be appointed will NOT be appointed for a limited time—he must give his whole time to his duties and be removable only with the consent of the Local Government Board. These privileges will make him quite independent of local influences, and enable him to carry out his duties with zeal and without "fear or favour."

Part II of the Bill deals with town planning and does not concern us as an Urban District. I may, however, quote the following as to its probable effect.

"Slums which disgrace old centres of population will be "impossible in new towns. Light, air, and space will "brighten and purify the conditions of life and create "models of sanitary excellence. that the oldest and least "progressive localities will be obliged to imitate. In "this way the health and comfort of the poor and the "amenities of the rich will alike be bettered by this Bill "for it applies science to the art of government and that "is prime wisdom."

During the year, no work of great importance was done by your Council. The Council meetings which are held now on the second Friday evening of each month, have been well attended and the routine work of the parish gives the various Committees plenty of work which is always cheerfully done.

The rateable value of the Property in your Parish assessable to the General District Rate is now £53,302.

The District Rate is 3/- in the £

A penny rate produces £222. A rate of 1/6 in the £ is estimated to produce £3,996 gross, and £3.796 net.

SEWAGE FARM.

Good crops of oats, carrots, mangolds, and osiers were grown during the year. The revenue derived from the sale of these was very satisfactory. The osiers yielded £15 per acre. This is the best paying crop which grows on the land.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

The Bacterial Installation continues year after year to give quite satisfactory results. The effluent is perfectly clear and free from smell. The beds are however being severely taxed, and your Council must soon consider the question of extending these to keep pace with the continuous and rapid growth of the parish.

DESTRUCTOR.

This plant continues to give the greatest satisfaction in its dual capacity of burning all the refuse and as a steam raiser. A small amount of coal slack, costing under 5/- per ton, is mixed with the refuse in order to obtain the steam necessary for the increasing amount of pumping The cost of repairs to the installation is exceptionally low. The work of the Destructor goes on very smoothly from year to year, with no nuisance to anyone and with very small cost to your parish. Burning by fire still continues the best method of getting rid of town and suburban refuse

SCAVENGING.

There are now 372 pail or tub closets, an increase of 20 over last year. This increase at first sight seems a retrograde step, but as it means 20 fewer privy ash-pits it is really an improvement. Pail closets are undesirable, but privy middens are still more so, and it is a question of choosing the lesser of two evils. There still remain 475 of these privy middens—the one blot in the sanitary arrangements of the district—a decrease of 25 for the year For

some years now all new buildings are provided with the water-carriage system of sewage disposal.

DISINFECTIONS.

During the year 38 disinfections were carried out as compared with 34 during 1908. Very occasionally, the householder prefers to do the disinfecting himself but as a general rule, no obstacle is placed in the way of this work being done by your staff, and it is always well done I don't remember a second outbreak in any house after disinfection has taken place. The bedding, &c., which is taken from the houses and disinfected by steam at the Depot, is always returned in good order and free from damage—if one may judge from the fact that there were no complaints of any damage.

ROADS.

Several new roads have been adopted by your Council, chiefly a part of North Road, part of Chaworth Road part of Wordsworth Road, and a further portion of the South end of Muster's Road. There is a distinct improvement in the nomenclature of the new roads in the parish. Most of these are named after historic families and houses in the County. A further extension of tree planting has been carried out in various roads in the parish. It has always been the aim of your Council to add to the beauty of the district by planting trees in the principal roads. These are pruned annually. They should not be allowed to grow to a size which would obstruct the light and sunshine into the dwellings.

ALLOTMENT GARDENS.

These gardens are another evidence of your Council's desire to cater for the health and happiness of the residents of West Bridgford. They are a source of pleasure and profit to the garden-holders. They are all well tenanted and as a rule the rents are well paid.

SEWERS.

Sewers have been extended by private estate owners in Crossby Road and Edward Road, and applications have been made to your Council for the extension of the existing sewers, along Melton Road, Albert Road, and Loughborough Road, which your Council has resolved to carry out. An application for a loan necessary for this work is now being made to the Local Government Board.

WATER.

The following extension of water mains were executed by the Nottingham Corporation during the year.

Melton Road	...	1005 yds, 4 ins.
do.	...	220 „ 3 „
Edward Road	...	255 „ 4 „
Hardwick Grove	...	54 „ 3 „
Devonshire Avenue	...	60 „ 3 „
Chatsworth Road	...	80 „ 3 „
Exchange Road	...	154 „ 3 „
Crossby Road	...	268 „ 4 „

2,096 yards.

POPULATION.

Mr. Comery, Rate Collector, has kindly given me the following data upon which to reckon the population of the parish for the year 1909.

On 30th June last there were 2815 habitable houses in the parish of which 163 were unoccupied. This leaves 2652 inhabited houses on the above date. Reckoning as in past years 4½ inhabitants to each house, we arrive at a population at Mid-summer last of 11,934, which shows an increase of 572 over the preceding year.

The following Table shows the increase of population during the past 5 years.

	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Increase
1905	2186	9837	729
1906	2254	10143	306
1907	2390	10755	612
1908	2525	11362	607
1909	2652	11934	572

Of the total number of houses (2815), 683 were on the Lady Bay estate, of which 51 were unoccupied, or just under 7½ per cent. The remaining part of the parish shewed 2132 houses, of which 112 or just over 5 per cent were unoccupied. Probably the want of frequent and efficient communication with Nottingham accounts for the Lady Bay district being not so popular.

The above figures show the continuous growth of your district.

The number of houses at present in course of erection is 63 as against 107 in course of erection at this time last year. Your Building Committee passed plans for 204 new houses, 2 new roads, and several shops and stables.

The principal building, and which is approaching completion, is the new Masonic Hall, beautifully situated on the banks of the river and which is a distinct ornament to the neighbourhood.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(1). DEATHS.

72 people died in your parish during the year, as compared with 64 deaths during the preceding year. Of the total deaths, 39 were males and 33 females.

The deaths occurred as follows :—

1st. quarter		14 deaths.
2nd „		20 „
3rd „		16 „
4th „		22 „

The monthly distribution was as follows :-

January		3 deaths.
February		6 „
March		5 „
April		6 „
May		10 „
June		4 „
July		4 „
August		7 „

September		5 „
October		5 „
November		11 „
December		6 „
		72

The high mortality during May is unusual. 6 of the deaths in this month were of elderly people. Probably the cold Spring affected the result.

The age distribution was as follows :-

Under 1 year		8 deaths.
1 to 10 years.		2 „
10 to 20 „		2 „
20 to 50 „		17 „
50 to 60 „		7 „
60 to 70 „		17 „
70 to 80 „		10 „
80 to 90 „		7 „
over 90 „		2 „
		72

Of the total deaths, 19 or over 25 per cent were of persons over 70 years of age. In some previous years, the mortality over 70 has been as high as 37 per cent. People live to very advanced age in West Bridgford.

The chief causes of death were as follows :-

Consumption	3	cases.
Diseases of the Lungs, other than Consumption. (Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c)., ...	8	„
Heart Disease	13	„
Cancer	8	„
Cerebral Disease (including Apoplexy).	10	„
Senile Decay	6	„
Prematurity	4	„
Convulsions	3	„

There were 4 uncertified deaths, all due to heart failure. No inquests were held. The "Gross" death-rate is 6. per 1,000, which is the lowest death-rate but one since records have been kept. The average death-rate during the past ten years was 8.2 per 1,000. I have described our death-rate in former years as "phenomenally" low. I cannot now find an adjective sufficiently expressive of such a low mortality. I think it must be the lowest of any district on the habitable globe.

This is the "gross" death-rate—it takes in all deaths within the bounds of your parish.

According to the regulations of the Local Government Board however, residents of the parish who have died outside, must be added to the gross deaths, so as to arrive at the "corrected" or "nett" rate.

Through the kindness and courtsey of Dr. Handford, the County M. O, H., I find that two residents died in the Nottingham General Hospital and one in the Basford Workhouse. These bring the total deaths to 75 and the "Corrected" or "nett" death-rate to 6.3 per 1,000. The Nottingham death-rate for 1908 was 16.2 per 1,000.

(2). BIRTHS,

182 children were born during the year, 102 boys and 80 girls as compared with 188 births during 1908. Although the population increased considerably, the number of births does not show a relative increase. I give you the following table :—

Year	No. of Births	Population	Rate
1905	170	9837	17.2
1906	149	10243	14.7
1907	173	10755	16,1
1908	188	11362	16.5
1909	182	11934	15,3

The birth-rate is 15.3 per 1000, a rate which is again disappointingly low.

There is unfortunately a falling birth-rate all over the United Kingdom, which becomes accentuated every year.

The ratio of births to the population has now reached the lowest on record. The causes of this need not be discussed here. They are well enough known.

Should the decline continue at the same rate, a time will come when the number of births will leave little mar-

gin over the number of deaths, as in France. This is a bad sign, and bodes no good for the Country.

The birth-rate for Nottingham for 1909 is 25.6 per thousand or nearly 75 per cent more than West Bridgford. Considering that the inhabitants of West Bridgford are nearly all of the well to do middle class and that there is neither poverty nor destitution, there is no excuse whatever for such a low birth-rate. It is nothing to be proud of.

INFANT MORTALITY.

8 children died before completing the first year of existence. Of these 4 died as the result of being prematurely born. Of the remaining 4 deaths, 3 were due to convulsions and one to Congenital Hydrocephalus.

The rate is 44 per 1000 births. That is, for every 1000 children born, 44 would have died before reaching the age of one year. This compares with a rate of 58 per 1000 births in 1908. and 35 per 1000 births in 1907.

The average infant mortality during the past 10 years was 68 per 1000 births, so that the rate in your parish which has always been exceptionally low, keeps declining. Owing to the absence of poverty and overcrowding, the infant mortality in West Bridgford should always be low when compared with towns and densely populated districts. In these however, the mortality is diminishing owing to the work of local nurses under the direction of the Health Committees of the Municipalities.

Useful knowledge is being spread amongst the

mothers with regard to the feeding and rearing of infants. The child of to-day has a better chance of life than ever before. He is better housed, guarded more efficiently from infectious disease. trained more carefully both in body and in mind, with schools and playgrounds placed at their disposal by the State, with free access, as far as the child of the poor is concerned—to the very best medical and surgical skill.

These are some of the advantages the child of to-day receive at the hands of Municipal and Local Authorities in the endeavours to combat the bad influences of dirt and disease, and account to some extent at least for a drop in the rate of infant mortality throughout the Country from 140 per thousand to 105 per thousand.

MARRIAGES.

49 marriages were solemnized in West Bridgford during 1909. Of these 42 took place in the Parish Church, 5 in Chapels, and 2 before the Registrar.

BURIALS.

Through the kindness of the esteemed Rector of the Parish, I learn that 26 burials took place in the parish church-yard.

No progress has been as yet made with the proposed Nottingham Corporation Cemetery on the Wilford Hills, which would greatly relieve the Parish burying ground which is not only overcrowded, but is in too close proximity to many houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

52 cases were notified during the year as follows :

Scarlet Fever	..	34 cases.
Diphtheria	...	13 „
Enteric Fever	...	3 „
Erysipelas	...	2 „
		52

22 cases were notified during the first quarter of the year, 11 each during the second and third quarters, and 8 cases during the last quarter.

The monthly distribution was as follows :-

January	...	...	11 cases.
February	...	...	4 „
March	...	...	7 „
April	...	...	4 „
May	...	...	4 „
June	...	...	3 „
July	...	...	3 „
August	...	...	5 „
September	...	...	3 „
October	...	...	5 „
November	...	...	2 „
December	...	...	1 case.
			52

January is usually a bad month for infectious diseases, owing to the spread of these through the agency of the children's parties which are so frequent about Christmas and the New Year time. The five cases in October were notified quite early in the month and were probably contracted at Goose Fair, which annual Carnival I look upon as a source of danger to the public health and this forms a strong plea for its abandonment.

The 52 cases were distributed amongst 42 families.

One case of Scarlet Fever was removed to Basford Sanatorium without cost to your parish Another case occurring in a greatly overcrowded house was removed to the same place, the cost being defrayed by your Council, as the young man was a lodger and out of work. All the other cases were treated at home.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(1). ENTERIC FEVER. 3 cases were notified. No special cause could be found. Probably the disease was contracted in the usual way by swallowing infected food or drink. All the cases recovered.

The spread of the typhoid infection by the common house-fly from specific excreta in open privies and tub or pail closets is now believed to be an established fact—The poison being deposited by these carriers on milk or other food. This may explain the further fact that Enteric Fever occurs much more frequently in houses provided with pail closets or midden privies than in those which have water closets.

(2). DIPHTHERIA. 13 cases were notified. This scourge maintains its hold upon the Country. No town nor district appears to be long free from it, It is much less malignant than it used to be. All the cases were treated at home and all recovered.

The glandular swellings in the neck are often mistaken for Mumps—the child is not isolated and so is a centre of infection.

Parents should realise that "Mumps" is quite a rare disease and that it is quite wrong to attribute nearly all swellings in the neck to "Mumps." It is always wise to seek medical advice for all swellings in the neighbourhood of the neck and throat.

SCARLET FEVER.—34 cases were notified, one o which proved fatal. Two cases were removed to Hospital The others were treated at home. All rooms occupied by Scarlet fever patients are thoroughly disinfected by your Sanitary Staff. The work appears to be well and efficiently done. I have had no complaints of damage done to the houses or their contents. The disinfecting agent used is a combination of Sulphur and Formalin.

ERYSIPELAS. 2 mild cases were notified. These call for no special comment.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1). MEASLES. During the summer the parish was visited with a smart epidemic of Measles, and Chicken Pox. on making enquiries at the Muster's Road Council Schools

on 19th July, I found that in the Infant Department there were 62 scholars absent out of a total of 187. These children were suffering from either of these diseases or were being kept away owing to the presence of these diseases in their homes. With this knowledge and considering the high mortality from Measles as affecting infants and young children, and further considering the nearness of the autumn holidays, I advised that the Infant Department of these Schools, and of the Trent Boulevard Schools be closed at once and this was, with the approval of the School Managers, ccrried out.

To make my position clear in the matter of school inspection I ought to say that I made the above enquiries in the school at the instigation of,and with the approval of the school Managers. I think I am right in stating that my position as your Medical Officer of Health gives me no right of entry into those Schools without the permission of the School Managers in the case of non-provided schools, and in the case of provided schools without the consent of the Education Committee of the County Council.

Copies of my letter of 19th July to Mr. Moss, "Correspondent" to the Muster's Road Schools, were accordingly sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, to Mr. Nelson, Chairman of the School Mancgers, and to the Local Government Board.

The closure proved most effective as both diseases speedily disappeared.

During the holidays the class rooms in both Schools were thoroughly disinfected and kept well ventilated.

CONSUMPTION. Only 3 deaths from Consumption occurred during the year, the ages being 19, 35, and 36 This shows a decrease of 50 per cent compared with 1908.

Consumption is not yet a compulsory notifiable disease, though from 1st January, 1909, all cases of Pulmonary Phthisis occurring in Work-houses and all pauper cases attended outside by Poor-law Medical Officers must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. So far, I have had only one such notification. The disease should be notified within 48 hours after it has been recognised.

It has now been definitely settled that Cow's milk may contain the bacilli of Tubercle. In tubercular cows the udder is most commonly affected and in such cases the milk is almost sure to contain the bacilli.

Such milk is very dangerous, especially to young people. This fact makes the regular and systematic inspection of all dairy stock most desirable.

It is very important, that when a person dies of Consumption the room occupied by the patient should be thoroughly disinfected. The difficulty is to get knowledge of these deaths in good time. This can only be done by the co-operation of the Medical practitioners in the district giving me early notice of such deaths.

My only source of information is the Local Registrars fortnightly returns. By the time these reach me, the time for disinfection has passed.

It is highly dangerous for any person to occupy a room in which a consumptive may have lived and died, without efficient cleansing and disinfection having been carried out.

CANCER. This disease was responsible for 8 deaths as compared with 11 deaths during 1908. Of these 8 deaths 5 were males and 3 females, their ages ranging from 59 to 82 years. The organs attacked were Mouth and Tongue (2), Bladder (2), Bowel (2), Stomach (1), Breast (1).

No progress has been made during the year as regards the causation of this dreaded affliction. Early removal of the growth by the knife will continue to give the best results

INFLUENZA. Sporadic cases occurred during the year. Its pneumonic complications were responsible for 2 deaths in aged people.

DAIRIES & COWSHEDS

Your Health Committee have made several inspections of these. The unsatisfactory state of some of the cowsheds was so glaring, that the members insisted upon certain improvements being at once carried out, especially as regards flooring and drainage. At Mr. Lamb's farm the cowsheds have been repaired at the owner's expense and the tenant will be expected in future to keep the premises in a clean and wholesome condition.

Farmers should be taught to realise the necessity of thorough ventilation of cowsheds. As a rule they are kept much too warm. Each cowshed should have a thermometer and the temperature kept about 50° F.

When the temperature is at 60o F. or more, the air contains about three times as much Carbon dioxide than if the building had been freely ventilated and kept at under 50° While the production of milk may be as great in the one case as in the other, the health of the cows in the freely ventilated shed will remain good, while she constitution of the others will gradually become enfeebled. Not only the health of the animals but the purity of the milk in great measure depends upon the thorough ventilation of the cowtheds.

Let me therefore ask the farmers in your parish to flush their cowsheds with fresh air, and when the cows are stalled, not to allow the temperature to get above 50° F. This is not a mere pious opinion of my own. It is the decided opinion of those who carried out certain very striking experiments in connection with The Highland and Agricultural Society during last winter.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.

These, including the Lady Bay Laundry, have been inspected from time to time, and are found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are now 8 bakehouses in the district. All are kept in excellent condition, most of them having been recently erected on up-to-date principles with glazed bricks.

OUTWORKERS.

Five outworkers only, have been notified. These live under excellent sanitary conditions.

METEOROLOGICAL

1909 was a very wet year. The rainfall amounted to 26.053 inches which was 3.350 in. more than in 1908, and 1.155 in, more than the average yearly rainfall from 1867 to 1908 inclusive. August 17th was the wettest day, when 1.145 ins. fell. July was the wettest month with a rainfall of 3.874 inches, though the last fortnight of August had a rainfall of 2.170 inches. The duration of rainfall for the whole year was about 456 hours.

August 12th was the hottest day when the thermometer registered 84. in the shade. March 5th was the coldest day when the register fell to 12.2. During the year there were 1494 hours of bright sunshine. The sunniest months were April and May with 250 hours and 247 hours of sunshine respectively.

In conclusion I desire to express to the Chairman and Members of the Council my sincere thanks for their continued kindness and courtesy, and to the Officials of the Council, for their help and information in compiling this report.

Appended are the usual Local Government Board Tables.

I am.

Yours obediently,

WALTER HUNTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED in the District				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institut's in the District,	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institut's beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT,	
				Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.				Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	6260	126	20·1	11	87	53	8·5					
1900	6859	130	18·8	6	46	60	8·7					
1901	7018	142	20·2	11	77	76	10·8					
1902	7839	147	18·6	19	139	71	9·					
1903	8766	163	18·6	11	67	64	7·3					
1904	9495	163	17·2	11	67	68	7·2					
1905	9837	170	17·2	11	65	66	6·7					
1906	10143	149	14·7	11	74	76	7·5			6	82	8·1
1907	10755	173	16 1	6	35	80	7·4			3	83	7·7
1908	11362	188	16·5	11	58	64	5·6			6	70	6·2
Averages for years 1899-1908	8833	155	17 8	11	72	68	7·9			5	78	7·3
1909	11934	182	15·3	8	44	72	6·			3	75	6·3

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division:

Area of District in acres exclusive of area covered by water) } 1190.

Total population at all ages 7018
Number of inhabited houses 1544 } At Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house ... 4·5

TABLE II.

West Bridgford (Nottinghamshire).

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	A	B	C	D
1899 ...	6260	126	53	11
1900 ...	6859	130	60	6
1901 ...	7018	142	76	11
1902 ...	7839	147	71	19
1903 ...	8766	163	64	11
1904 ...	9495	163	68	11
1905 ...	9837	170	66	11
1906 ...	10143	149	76	11
1907 ...	10755	173	80	6
1908 ...	11362	188	64	11
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	8833	155	68	11
1909 ...	11934	182	72	8

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified durng the Year, 1909.

WEST BRIDGFORD. (Nottinghamshire).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1 year,	1 to 5	5 to 15,	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and Upw'ds.	Total cases rem'd to Hospit'l
Small Pox... ...								
Cholera ...								
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)			1	9	2	1		
Erysipelas					1	1		
Scarlet Fever ...			8	17	6	3		2
Typhus Fever ...								
Enteric Fever ...				1		2		
Relapsing Fever ...								
Continued Fever ...								
Puerperal Fever ...								
Plague								
Totals			9	27	9	7		2

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
Scarlet Fever ...	1		1				
Enteritis	1		1				
Phthisis. (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.) ...	3				1	2	
Cancer. Malignant Disease	8					2	6
Bronchitis	1						1
Pneumonia	9				1	4	4
Alcholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	3					2	1
Premature Birth ...	4	4					
Diseases & accidents of Parturition ...	2				1	1	
Heart Diseases ...	12					8	4
All other causes ...	28	4				7	17
All causes ...	72	8	2		3	26	33

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909

WEST BRIDGFORD. (Nottinghamshire).

CAUSE OF DEATH	DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE																
	Under 1 Week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1—2 Months	2—3 Months	3—4 Months	4—5 Months	5—6 Months	6—7 Months	7—8 Months	8—9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
Premature Birth ...	4				4												4
Congenital Defects .	1				1												1
Convulsions ...	2				2		1										3

Population [estimated to middle of 1909] ... 11,934.

Births in the { legitimate ... 180.
illegitimate ... 2,

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants ... 8.
illegitimate infants ... —

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ... 70 (corrected deaths)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1909, for the Urban District of West Bridgford.

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces & Homework.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Writt'n Notices [3]	Prosecutions [4]
Factories [Including Factory Laundries]	2		
Workshops [Including Workshop Laundries]	2		
Workplaces [Other than Outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report]	2		
Total ...	6		